

POSTNIKOV, V.V., inzh.

Choosing the diameter of the air-escape valve for hydraulic testing  
of main pipelines. Stroi.truboprov. 7 no.9:14-15 S '62.  
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Trest Nefteprovodmontazh, Ufa.  
(Pipelines--Testing)

POSTNIKOV, V.V.

20150408 09:00:00 AM

Assembling crane units. Stroi. trubo prov. 9 no. 4:24-27 ap '64.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Trest Nefteprovodmontazh, Ufa.

COUNTRY : USSR V  
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical  
Preparations. Antibiotics  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4647  
AUTHOR : Postnikov, V. V.  
INST. : -  
TITLE : A Case of Intolerance to Penicillin Associated  
with General Severe Reaction  
ORIG. PUB. : Voen.-med. zh., 1958, No.5, 84-85  
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD:

1/1

L 25613-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)  
 ACC NR: AP6016106 JD/HM/HW SOURCE CODE: UR/0095/65/000/011/0019/0020

AUTHOR: Postnikov, V. V.

ORG: Trust Nefteprovodmontazh, Ufa (Trest Nefteprovodmontazh)

TITLE: Rapid installation of pipes and equipment in compressor stations

SOURCE: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, no. 11, 1965, 19-20

TOPIC TAGS: pipeline, pipe, petroleum engineering

ABSTRACT: The author describes some of the methods used by the Combine for Petroleum Pipe Laying in setting up compressor stations. The Combine uses automatic and semiautomatic equipment for installation of pipes, welding, etc. The methods and equipment used for testing after installation are briefly discussed. Suggestions are made for further improvements in the speed and reliability of setting up compressor stations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

automatic welding

Card 1/1 FV

UDC: 621.643.621.51.002.2

L 05042-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GD  
 ACC NR: AT6027926 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0117/0119 42  
 AUTHOR: Yegorov, O. K.; Konstantinov, L. V.; Postnikov, V. V. B+/19  
 ORG: None  
 TITLE: Using the <sup>10</sup>B filter method for measuring the spectrum of neutrons in a collimated beam  
 SOURCE: Voprosy fiziki zashchity reaktorov (Problems in physics of reactor shielding); sbornik statey, no. 2. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 117-119  
 TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectrum, collimation, research reactor  
 ABSTRACT: Filters of various thickness are placed in the path of a collimated beam of neutrons and the particles passing through these filters are recorded to give a system of equations for determining integral neutron fluxes:  

$$P_1 = \Phi_1 \eta_1 + \dots + \Phi_j \eta_j + \dots + \Phi_n \eta_n$$

$$P_j = \Phi_1 h_1 \eta_1 e^{-\Sigma_1 x_j} + \dots + \Phi_j \eta_j e^{-\Sigma_j x_j} + \dots + \Phi_n \eta_n e^{-\Sigma_n x_j}$$

$$P_{n-1} = \Phi_1 \eta_1 e^{-\Sigma_1 x_{n-1}} + \dots + \Phi_j \eta_j e^{-\Sigma_j x_{n-1}} + \dots + \Phi_n \eta_n e^{-\Sigma_n x_{n-1}}$$

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L 05042-67

ACC NR: AT6027926

where  $\phi_j$  is the integral flux of neutrons with energies lying in the interval from  $E_j$  to  $E_j + \Delta E_j$ ;  $P_j$  is the count of the neutron detector at the position of a filter with thickness  $x_j$ ;  $\Sigma_j$  is the average macroscopic cross section of deviation from the beam for neutrons with energies in the interval  $\Delta E_j$ ;  $\eta_j$  is the average sensitivity of the detector in the energy range  $\Delta E_j$ . This method is used for determining the spectrum of neutrons in a collimated beam from the core surface in a water-water reactor type IRT-1000. The detector was an "all-wave" neutron counter with a sensitivity which is practically constant over a wide energy range. The filters were amorphous boron. Since the deviation cross section for boron shows resonance at high energies, the continuous spectrum for neutrons may be obtained only at energies below 0.4 Mev corresponding to the first resonance level. The filters were placed at the beam exit and the counter was located 4 m from this exit. A 1 mm sheet of cadmium was placed in front of the filters to eliminate thermal neutrons. The transmission curve is used to determine the integral neutron fluxes on the basis of the given equation in energy ranges of 0.4-200 ev,  $200-10^5$  ev, 0.1-2 Mev and 2-10 Mev. The resultant spectrum is compared with those obtained by the Laplace transform method and by 18-group calculation of the neutron spectrum at the core boundary. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 2918/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *pld*

L 07058-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG  
ACC NR: AF6021632 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/003/0273/0275

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, V. I.; Yegorov, O. K.; Konstantinov, L. V.; Postnikov, V. V. 44

ORG: none 41

TITLE: Small pulsed fission chambers /9 B

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 273-275

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor technology, fissile material, nuclear fission, neutron detector, reactor neutron flux, NUCLEAR PHYSICS APPARATUS

ABSTRACT: The described fission chambers were used to measure the distributions of neutrons in the active zone of the reactor of the Beloyarsk Nuclear Power Station/Im. I. V. Kurchatov during the physical starting. Two models were constructed. One could be used without a cadmium screen in the fuel element tubes and with a cadmium screen in the central tube of the working channel of the reactor. This chamber was built in a stainless steel housing 5.5 mm diameter (0.25 mm thick) and had a cathode of aluminum and a layer of fissioning material (0.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> of U<sup>235</sup> (90% enriched), Pu<sup>239</sup>, and Th<sup>232</sup>). The second variant, unlike the first, could be used to make measurements with cadmium screen in the fuel elements of the working channels of the reactor. This chamber had a stainless steel housing of 2 mm diameter and an anode in the form of a tungsten wire coated with U<sup>235</sup> (90%) of thickness 2 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The chambers were filled with commercial argon to 4 atm pressure for the first type and 10 atm for the second. These pressures resulted in maximum pulse amplitude at the chamber output.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.564.2

L 07058-67

ACC NR: AP6021632

The first type of chamber had a sensitivity (when uranium<sup>235</sup> was used) of approximately  $10^{-3}$  counts/neut/cm<sup>2</sup>, while the second had a sensitivity two orders of magnitude lower. A dual chamber, intended for measurement of the effective temperature of the neutron gas in the reactor, is also described. The authors thank M. P. Bodrilin and Yu. M. Potatuyev for help in the preparation of the chambers. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. 3

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 LC



*POSTNIKOV, YE.*

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits, Berries

M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1762

Author : Ye. Postnikov

Inst : Not Given

Title : Grapes in Novosibirsk

Orig Pub : S.kh. Sibiri, 1956, No 5, 98-99

Abstract : Four grape vines obtained from the Far-Eastern province in 1953, have been examined during the year 1956 on the territory of the testing area of the Michurint Society of Novosibirsk. By means of special agrotechny, described in the article, the fruit productivity of grapes in quantities of 21 to 30 bunches per vine was successfully achieved.

Card : 1/1

VASIL'YEVA, T.M., inzh.; POSTNIKOV, Ye.N., inzh.

Unit for thermal treatment of paper. Bum. prom. 34 no.5:12-13 My  
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Goznaka.  
(Papermaking machinery)

KUSHNIR, Yu.M.; FETISOV, D.V.; DER-SHVARTS, G.V.; POCHTAREV, B.I.; TOKAREV, P.D.;  
RASPLETIN, K.K.; SPEKTOR, F.U.; GUROVA, R.P.; POSTNIKOV, Ye.B.;  
OSIPOV, V.N.; PAVLOV, V.A.; POGUDINA, M.V.

Combined scanning electron microscope and X-ray microanalyzer with  
magnetic electron optics. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.9:  
1166-1172 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Electron microscope) (X-ray spectroscopy)

KUMANIN, V.; RYVKIN, P.; KHODKEVICH, E.; SOKOLOV, Yu.; KOSTENKO, I.;  
KUPFER, M.; VASIL'YEV, A.; POSTNIKOV, Yu.; TARAKANOV, A.

More attention to plane modelina as a sport; letter to the editor.  
Kryl.rod. 5 no.12:16 D '54. (MLRA 7:12)  
(Airplanes--Models)

BELOV, I.V.; POSTNIKOV, Yu.D.

Hydraulic resistance of smoke-tight valves and smoke flues of  
an open hearth furnace. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8  
no.2:168-173 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy  
teplotekhniki.

BELOV, I.V.; POSTNIKOV, Yu.D.

Effect of the degree of filling of the slag pocket on the aerodynamics of the air passage of an open-hearth furnace port. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 8 no.10:140-145 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

L. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki.

AYZENSHTAT, I.I., inzh.; BUKSHTEYN, I.I., inzh.; POSTNIKOV, Yu.F.,  
inzh.; SHNEYDER, E.B., inzh.

Testing of the control system of a once-through type boiler  
with superhigh pressure. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:4-11 J1 '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

POSTNIKOV, Yu.Ya.

Induction hardening of distributing steel rolls of the ZIL-130 engine.  
Avt.prom. 31 no.7:42-44 JI '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.



KOEN, B.; POSTNIKOVA [translator]; GANCHEV, G. [translator]

Scale of the relief section for the hypsometric map of the  
National Atlas of Bulgaria. Izv geod BAN no.4:123-129 '63.

ROGEV, B., nauchen sutr.; POSTNIKOVA [translator]; GANCHEV, G. [translator]

Connecting two adjacent leveled independent triangulations by  
matrix calculation. Izv geod BAN no.4:45-50 '63.

1. Ghlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Tsentralnata  
laboratoriia po geodeziia" (for Rogev).

ROGEV, B., nauchen sutr.; POSTNIKOVA [translator]; GANCHEV, G. [translator]

Conformal map projections whose scale acquires finite values  
at fixed points. Izv geod BAN no.4:101-104 '63.

PETKOV, Iv., dotsent; POSTNIKOVA [translator]; GANCHEV, G. [translator]

Determination of the depth of Mohorovicic's surface by  
gravimetric data in Bulgaria. Izv geod BAN no.4:93-100 '63.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia, "Izvestiia na Tsentralnata  
laboratoriia po geodeziia" (for Petkov).

GERGOV, Tsv.; POSTNIKOVA [traced list]

Weight of an equated angle. Izv geod BAN no.4:83-86 '63.

KHRISTOV, Vladimir K., akad. prof.; POSTNIKOVA [translator]; GANCHEV, G.  
[translator]

Determination of geodesic geographical coordinates and ellipsoid heights by means of observation from artificial satellites.  
Izv geod BAN no.4:9-33 '63.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, otgovoren redaktor,  
"Izvestiia na Tsentralnata laboratoria po geodeziia"  
(for Khristov).

TRENKOV, Iv.; POSTNIKOVA [translator]; GANGHEV, G. [translator]

A method of solving the systems of normal equations in the leveling of large triangulation networks. Izv geod BAN no.4: 69-81 '63.

APAKHOV, I.A.; KALYAZINA, V.S.; PARYLIS, E.Ya.; KLYUKINA, E.P.; POSTNIKOVA,  
A.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: BASHKIROVA, Ye.M.; NAZAROVA, A.K.;  
KOSTOUSOVA, A.S.

Improving the quality of contact sulfuric acid. Khim. prom.  
41 no.10:745-746 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)



POSTNIKOVA, A. Z.

"The Effect of Some Sulfamine Preparations on the  
Dynamics of the Development of Virus Papilloma  
(Shope Papilloma) in Rabbits", Arkh. Patol., 10,  
No. 2, 1948. Sukhumi Biological Station Acad. Med.  
Sci., -1947-.

DOLGIN, I.M.; kand.geograf.nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BASOVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VORONTSOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DANILOVA, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVROVA, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERGEYEVA, G.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SMIRNOVA, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEKSANDROV, V.F., aerolog; KUZNETSOV, O.M., aerolog; MAYOROVA, L.A., aerolog; POSTNIKOVA, D.G., aerolog; SMIRNOVA, I.P., aerolog; VASIL'YEVA, R.P., tekhnik; MEDNIS, L.V., tekhnik; KHARITONOVA, V.A., tekhnik; KHRUSTALEVA, N.K., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn.red

[Aerological observations of Arctic stations during the period from June 30 through December 31, 1957] Aerologicheskie nabliudeniya poliarnykh stantsii s 30 iyunia po 31 dekabria 1957 g. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 994 p. (Mirovicheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut Trudy, vol.243)

(MIRA 14:11)

(Arctic regions--Meteorology--Observations)

POSTNIKOVA, G.A.

Infestation of fleas of the gerbils *Meriones meridianus* and  
*Meriones tamariscinus* by the nematode *Heterotylenchus pawlowskyi*  
Kurotschkin 1960. Trudy Astr. zap, no.6:173-180 '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Volga-Ural region--Nematoda)

(Volga-Ural region--Parasites--Fleas)

POSTNIKOVA, G.B.; KOSTYUK, A.S.; LUTSENKO, I.F.

Derivatives of functionally substituted phosphinic acids.  
Zhur.ob.khim. 35 no.12:2204-2207 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
Submitted January 20, 1965.

POSTINKOVA, G.B.; LUTSENKO, I.F.

Reaction of phenylphosphine with organomercury compounds. *Zhur.ob.*  
*khim.* 33 no.12:4029 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

LUTSENKO, I.F.; KIRILOV, M.; POSTNIKOVA, G.B.

Phosphorylated chlorovinyl ketones. Part 6:  $\beta$ -Acylorxyalkenylphosphinic acid esters. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:263-266 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.  
(Phosphinic acid)

POSTNIKOVA, Galina Valentinovna[Posnikova, H.V.]; PARASIY, Mikhail  
Grigor'yevich [Parasii, M.H.]; LUPKO, A.Ya., red.;  
CHEREVATSKIY, S.A.[Cheretats'kyi, S.A.], tekhn. red.

[Collective-farm accounting balance and its analysis]Bu-  
khalters'kyi balans kolhospu i ioho analiz. Kyiv, Derzh-  
sil'hospvydav URSR, 1962. 106 p. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Collective farms--Accounting)

LUTSENKO, I.F.; KIRILOV, M.; POSTNIKOVA, G.B.

Phosphorylated chlorovinyl ketones. Part 4: Primary products  
of the reaction between phosphorus pentachloride and enol esters.  
Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:2034-2036 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Phosphorus pentachloride) (Enols)



L 25608-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6016700

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/012/2204/2207

AUTHOR: Postnikova, G. B.; Kostyuk, A. S.; Lutsenko, I. F.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

26  
B

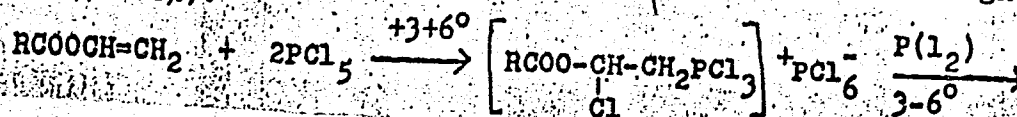
TITLE: Derivatives of functionally substituted phosphinous acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 12, 1965, 2204-2207

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus chloride, ester, carboxylic ester, phosphinic acid, nonmetallic organic derivative, organic phosphorous compound

ABSTRACT: Results of the study of the reduction of adducts of phosphorus pentachloride with complex esters of enols, using the adducts of phosphorus pentachloride with the vinyl esters of propionic, butyric, and benzoic acids as well as with isopropenylbenzoate are presented.

In the case of the vinyl esters of propionic and butyric acids, the acid chlorides of beta-propionyloxy-beta-chlor- and beta-butyroxy-beta-chlorethylphosphinous acids were obtained in high yields (70-80%).



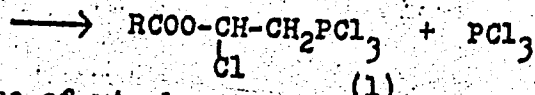
Card 1/2

UDC: 547.341

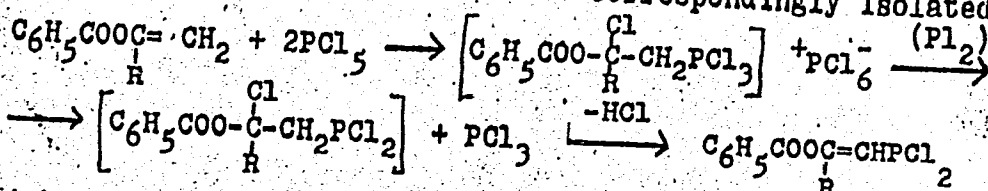
2

L 25608-66

ACC NR: AP6016700



(1)  
In the case of vinyl and isopropenyl esters of benzoic acid the cleavage of hydrogen chloride occurs in the reaction while still cold and the acid chlorides of beta-benzoyloxyvinyl- and beta-benzoyloxypropenylphosphinous acids are correspondingly isolated:



(A)

(II)

Compounds type A, for derivatives of phosphorus pentachloride (acid chlorides of beta-benzoyloxy-beta-chlorethyl(propyl)phosphinic acids) are completely stable under the normal conditions and cleave off HCL only with long heating up to 100°. Constants and yields of all the prepared compounds are presented. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 F/

ZERNOV. Lev Semenovich; OSTRINSKAYA, Tsetsiliya Romanovna;  
~~POSTNIKOVA, Galina Valentinovna~~; SMIRNOV, N.V., otv.  
red.; MAZURKEVICH, M., red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Analysis of the managerial operations of enterprises]  
Analiz khoziaiatvennoi deiatel'nosti predpriatii. Mo-  
skva, Gosfinizdat, 1963. 167 p. (MIRA 16:12)  
(Finance)

DOLGUSHEVSKIY, F.G., dots.; KOZLOV, V.S., dots.; PANCHENKO, V.P., as-  
sistent; POLUSHIN, P.I., starshiy prepodavatel'; POSTNIKOVA,  
G.V., kand. ekon. nauk; ERLIKH, Ya.M., dots.; SHENTSIS, Ye.M.,  
red.; IL'YUSHENKOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Statistical study of labor productivity and the uncovering of  
its potentials in agriculture] Nekotorye voprosy statisticheskogo  
izucheniia i vyivleniia rezervov proizvoditel'nosti truda v sel'-  
skom khoziaistve. [By] F.G. Dolgushevskii i dr. Moskva, Gosstat-  
izdat, 1962. 189 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Prepodavateli Odesskogo kreditno-ekonomicheskogo instituta  
(for all except Shentsis, Il'yushenkova).  
(Odessa Province--Agriculture--Labor productivity)

POSTNIKOVA, G.V., kand.ekon.nauk

[Analysis of capital investments and economic operations of construction organizations; a manual for the course "Analysis of economic operations of enterprises" Analiz kapital'nykh vlozhenii i khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti stroitel'nykh organizatsii; uchebnoe posobie po kursu "Analiz khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti predpriatii." Odessa, Odesskii rkeditno-ekon. in-t, 1957. 70 p. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Construction industry--Accounting)

POSTNIKOVA, I.A.; LUKOMSKIY, P.Ye., professor, direktor.

Embolic origin of cardiac infarction. Sov.med. 17 no.8:17-18 Ag '53.  
(MLA 6:8)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni I.V.Stalina. (Heart--Infarction) (Embolism)

15

CA

Results of liming soils of sewage-irrigated fields. P. V. Ostapenya and E. N. Postnikova. *Vodostokovishenie Sanit. Tekh.* 1939, No. 11-12, 63-64; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 5, 50-60. — City sewage (rich in Na and K salts) changes considerably the physical and chem. properties of the soil; in the absorbed complex of the soil the content of Cu decreases, the content of bases increases, the aeration and water permeability of the soil decreases and the course of anaerobic processes is retarded. Liming improves the physical properties and increases the alk. reaction of the medium (which is desirable for the development of biochem. processes). W. R. Henn

1st AND 2nd ORDERS

14th AND 15th ORDERS

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

SAVINKOVA, Ye.I.; SUKHOVA, T.F.; POSTHIKOVA, I.I.

Dehydration of carnallite in a flow of hot gases containing  
chlorous hydrogen and water vapor. TSvet. met. 36 no.4:61-65  
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Carnallite) (Hydrolysis)



L 3441-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)=2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023105

UR/0000/65/000/000/0312/0314

44  
B+1

AUTHOR: Kunenkova, Ye. N.; Postnikova, I. S.

TITLE: Determination of niobium and gallium in niobium-gallium alloys

SOURCE: Problemy bol'shoy metallurgii i fizicheskoy khimii novykh splavov  
(Problems of large-scale metallurgy and physical chemistry of new alloys); k 100-  
letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akademika M. A. Pavlova. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965,  
312-314

TOPIC TAGS: gallium, niobium, quantitative analysis, chemical precipitation,  
cupferron, phenylarsonic acid

ABSTRACT: Owing to the extremely similar analytic properties of Nb and Ga, the  
analysis of these metals is a difficult and complicated task. In this connection,  
the authors describe the simplified and much faster technique they developed for  
this purpose, on establishing the feasibility of the direct precipitation of Ga  
with cupferron in the presence of phenylarsonic acid. Basically, the process then  
is as follows: subsequent to the decomposition of the Nb-Ga alloy with a 10%

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L 3441-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023105

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution the Nb of the alloy mixture is precipitated as usual with phenylarsonic acid, and the Ga remaining in the filtrate is then precipitated with cupferron in the presence of phenylarsonic acid, since in this case phenylarsonic acid does not interfere with the precipitation of Ga. This successive precipitation is followed by quantitative determination of the precipitated Nb and Ga: in both cases the procedure is fundamentally the same, involving filtration, dilution, coagulation, drying, and roasting of the precipitates of both metals, followed by weighing them in the form of Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, with the conversion factors amounting to 0.6990 for Nb and 0.7439 for Ga. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, QC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

  
Card 2/2

POZDNYAKOV, Ronald Vladimirovich; POSTNIKOVA, I.V., red.

[Adjustment of relay-type controllers] Nastroyka rele-  
regulatorov. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,  
1963. 17 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KLEBANOV, M.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POSTNIKOVA, I.V., red.;  
DURASOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and automation in the machinery industry]  
Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia v mashinostroenii. Kuibyshev,  
Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 86 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Machinery industry—Technological innovations)  
(Automation)

ZOLOTUKHIN, Yevgeniy Sevast'yanovich; POSTNIKOVA, I.V., red.; YASHEN'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Pneumatic control devices for machine tools] Pnevmaticheskie ustroistva, avtomatiziruiushchie raboty stankov. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
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ROZANOVA, T.V.

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1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.  
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(Shkapovo region—Geology, Stratigraphic—Maps)  
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Trudy VNII no.38:115-129 '63. (MIRA 17:9)



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USHNIR, Saveliy Abramovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; LUR'YE,  
Aleksandr Yevseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; POSTNIKOVA, K.P.,  
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1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki ANSSSR.

(Phenols) (Phenoxy group) (Lead acetates)

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(for Emanuel').

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Comparative anthropological characteristics of the Middle Ages  
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Kazanluk. Doklady BAN 15 no.5:575-578 '62.

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Dehydration of airplane lubricants. Grazhd. av. 13 no.3:26 Mr '56.  
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Concentration of furfural in the vapors from hydrolyzate evaporation  
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1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-  
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(Furaldehyde) (Hydrolysis)

POSTNIKOVA, N. S.

3  
1-4E3d  
1522. DEHYDRATION OF AIRCRAFT LUBRICANTS. Saranchuk, L. and  
Postnikova, N. (Grazhd. Aviat. (Civ. Aviat., Moscow), 1956, (3), 26;  
Contr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (24), 79104).  
Methods of dehydration and of moisture determination are described.

QMB  
MT

P. D. TANKOVA, N. S.

Concentration of 2-furaldehyde in the evaporation of hydrolyzate without heat losses. N. V. Chalov, N. P. Melnikov, Yu. A. Tsirlin, and N. S. Postnikova. *Gidroliz. i Lezhim. Prem.* 9, No. 8, 8-10 (1956). An installation is described in which 2-furaldehyde (I) is obtained from the hydrolyzate with only a small consumption of steam. Vapors (II) from the hydrolyzate enter a tank (desorber) provided with a few plates, and then go to heat exchangers. The condensate from the heat exchangers flows to a separator where I part is drawn off, and the other part, poorer in I, is returned to the top of the desorber. The condensate, having at an equil. 7.5 times less I than II, runs off the bottom plate. The concn. of I in the final soln. is dependent upon the rate of condensate removal. The no. of theoretical plates is given by  $n = \log [(x_1/x_2)(PK/F) - 1] + 1 / \log (PK/F) - 1$ , where  $x_1$  is the amt. of I in the top plate (mole %),  $x_2$  is the amt. of I in the condensate,  $P$  is the amt. of II in the desorber,  $K$  is the phase equil. coeff., and  $F$  is the amt. of condensate returning to the desorber from the separator. The optimum concn. of I in II is considered to be 3-6%. This low concn. promotes the sepn. of turpentine and MeOH. The course of the operation is: hydrolyzate is first evapd. in two steps. Vapors from the 1st evaporator go to heat exchangers, and from there to the desorber. Vapors from the 2nd evaporator enter the desorber at the bottom. A 2nd set of evaporators receives the vapors from the desorber. The condensed vapors (III) are then pumped to a storage tank where turpentine is partially sepd. From there III enter a continuous fractionating col.

CHALOV, N.V., MEL'NIKOV, N.P., TSIRLIN, YU.A...

umn (IV) with a dephlegmator and a cooler. MeOH fraction (85-90% MeOH) is drawn off the top, MeOH-turpentine fraction (40% MeOH and up to 10% of turpentine (V)) is drawn off at a lower level. After V is sepd, this fraction is dild. and returned to IV. Water-furaldehyde fraction is cooled and sepd. into raw I and water-furaldehyde layer. Raw I is rectified in a column operating under re-

duced pressure (discontinuously). The tech. I has 98% of pure I; the main and middle fractions are recycled. The loss of I during this operation is 5%. The layout of the Leningrad Hydrolytic Plant is described in detail.

T. Jurecic

2/2

| 1ST AND 2ND GROUPS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX                                                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH GROUPS                                                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p><i>CA</i></p> <p>Extracting acetic acid from wood producer gas. N. V. Chalov and N. S. Postnikova. Russ. 67,1963, Sept. 30, 1940. The gas, cooled to 65-75°, is treated with water at 60° in a multistage scrubber.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">21</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GROUPS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SUBGROUPS                                                                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SUBSUBGROUPS                                                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CA

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Processes and Properties Index

The production of concentrated acetic acid from generator gas. I. N. S. Kuznikova. *Leningrad. Prom.* 2, No. 8, 22-8 (1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 288.—The best absorbent for HOAc was found to be the 180-200° fraction of a wood generator distillate which had been previously dehydrated at ordinary pressure and then fractionated in vacuum. The yield of this fraction was 24-5% for a pressure of 680-700 mm. Hg and 27% for 700-710 mm. of Hg. By the use of this oil 2.2-3.1% HOAc and 1.2-4.3% of water were absorbed at 75-80° from a vapor-gas mixt. contg. 400 g. of water and 12 g. of the acid per cu. m. of gas. (Such a mixt. usually contains an addnl. 3-5 g. per cu. m. of MeOH.) Direct vacuum distn. yielded 40-60% HOAc. Concd. acid was obtained by introducing dehydrating equipment into the train of app. which removed 75% of the water. The 25-30% HOAc could also be reabsorbed in the absorbing oil. The acid was liberated by continuous vacuum rectification.

W. A. Moore

ASAC 35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
| <p><i>Handwritten: 21</i></p> <p><b>Extraction of acetic acid from crude wood generator gas.</b><br/> N. S. Postnikova. <i>Lakkhim. Prom.</i> 1939, No. 11, 10-15.<br/> <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1940, No. 3, 110; cf. C. A. 35, 5077.<br/> — AcOH is extd. with tar from crude generator gas and<br/> distd. with superheated steam in a continuous process.<br/> Lab. expts. indicate that up to 70-85% of AcOH is removed<br/> at 130°. The concn. of the soln. is 8-10%. The tar ob-<br/> tained is so viscous as to offer tech. difficulties. In a 2nd<br/> method the acid water is sepl. from tar by centrifuging.<br/> W. R. Henn</p> |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
| <p>ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
| GROUPS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  | SUBGROUPS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 |  |

POSTNIKOVA, N.

Anthropology of the Bulgarian medieval population. Godishnik  
biol 57 no.1:145-162 '62-'63 [publ. '64].

1. Chair of Vertebrate Zoology of the Faculty of Biology,  
Geography, and Geology of the University of Sofia, Sofia  
(Head of the Chair: [dots.] Peshev, TS.).



NOSOV, Yu.R.; POSTNIKOVA, N.V.

Transfer characteristics of a diode in presence of delay between  
the moment of direct current termination and the beginning of  
the inverse voltage pulse. Part 2. Radiotekh. i elektron 9 no.12:  
2129-2132 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

L 19024-65 ASD(a)-5/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP5000453

S/0109/64/009/012/2129/2132

AUTHOR: Nosov, Yu. R.; Postnikova, N. V.

TITLE: - Transient response of a diode functioning with a time delay between the end of forward current and the beginning of reverse voltage. Part 2

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 12, 1964, 2129-2132

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor diode, diode transient response

ABSTRACT: An experimental verification of the theoretical findings of Part 1 (see AP5000452) is reported. Alloy diodes were tested whose p-n junction was made by fusing a 0.03-mm Al wire into an n-Si crystal that had a resistivity of 2-7 ohm-cm. The ohmic contact was obtained by fusing a thin Sb-doped Au foil. The experimental characteristics accurately obeyed the exponential law predicted theoretically. The switching-charge vs. forward-current curve was found to be linear. Forward-current pulses used were rather heavy (over 0.5 amp). Both

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L 19024-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5000453

theoretical formulas 14 and 24 were corroborated. "The authors wish to thank A. F. Stroganov for preparing the test outfit, M. Ya. Estrin for fusing gold into silicon, and G. L. Zhdanov for carrying out measurements." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

1051110004, 0111

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3668

USSR. Ministerstvo svyazi. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye

Issledovaniye zametnosti iskazheniy v radioveshchatel'nykh kanalakh; informatsionnyy sbornik (Study of the Discernibility of Distortions in Radio Broadcasting Channels; Collection of Information Articles) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1959. 120 p. (Series: Tekhnika svyazi) 10,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I.Ye. Goron; Ed.: L.I. Vengrenyuk; Tech. Ed.: K.G. Markoch.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for broadcast specialists and persons concerned with the design and manufacture of broadcasting equipment.

COVERAGE: This collection is based on studies made at various institutes of the Ministry of Communications USSR, in the field of quality indices of radio broadcasting channels. The major part of this research was done jointly under the general scientific supervision of Professor I.Ye. Goron, by the Scientific Research

Card 1/8

Study of the Discernibility (Cont.)

SOV/3668

Institute of the Ministry and the Departments of Radio Broadcasting and Acoustics of the Moscow and Leningrad Institutes of Communications. The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi Ministerstva svyazi (Scientific Research Institute of Urban and Rural Telephone Communication of the Ministry of Communications) in Leningrad participated in the development of some of the research equipment. The studies aimed at establishing a connection between an objective rating of various distortions and interference occurring in broadcasting channels, and their subjective perception. In accordance with this aim, investigations were conducted by applying the method of subjective statistical examination. The instrumentation of this study necessitated development of a complete set of equipment which permitted practically undistorted sound reproduction and injection into the channel of measured amounts of distortions and interference. The collection contains 11 articles covering the basic trends of the study. The materials compiled in this book have been used as a basis for working out the departmental technical specifications of the Ministry of Communications. "Kanaly radioveshchatel'nyye... Normy na osnovnyye kachestvennyye pokazateli"

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Study of the Discernibility (Cont.)

SOV/3668

cernibility

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In order to study this problem, an experimental channel is used. It consists of non-distortional elements: tape recorder, amplifier-separator, and speaker assembly; and a distortion introducing element in the form of a filter box which limits the upper and lower sides of the reproduced frequency band. In the experiments on limiting effect of the frequency band's upper side, transmissions having high frequency components up to 12,000 cps have been used, and in limiting the lower part of the band, components down to 40 cps have been used.

Askinazi, G.B., and I.B. Stanislavskaya. Study of Frequency Distortion Discernibility

29

This article is the development and completion of a study of the effect of frequency band limitation on sound quality in broadcast transmission. It is an analysis of all possible frequency characteristic deviations, such as response curves with dips and peaks, appearing near the band cut-off, and their effect on sound quality. The results are presented in the form of graphs.

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Study of the Discernibility (Cont.)

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Askinazi, G.B., and I.B. Stanislavoskaya. Study of Interference and Distortion Discernibility Within the Dynamic Range 44

The study of such an important sound quality index as the dynamic range must be divided into two parts: analysis of program range and study of interference effect. The authors performed a series of experiments on dynamic range limitation, compression discernibility, and various forms of interference and noise discernibility. The results of this study are illustrated by 12 graphs. There are 10 references: 5 Soviet and 5 English.

X. Postnikova, O.A., and N.S. Kuz'mina. Study of Pulse Interference Discernibility 63

In examination of pulse interference discernibility, a basic method similar to that accepted for other types of distortions is applied. The results of the experiments are presented in 3 graphs and 2 spectrograms. There are 11 references, all Soviet. 68

N.S. Kuz'mina. Study of Nonlinear Distortion Discernibility 69  
This study was carried out by the author during transmission

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Study of the Discernibility (Cont.)

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nonlinear distortion, as well as noise. Frequency distortion in the form of response curve irregularity is introduced basically by the initial link (microphone) and the terminal link (speaker) of the channel. Noise is introduced by the intermediate links. Intermediate and terminal links of the channel are sources of nonlinear distortion. The experimental channel designed by the authors simulated the above conditions. It was possible to plot 2 curves illustrating the distortion examined with a given irregularity and without it, and also to establish effect of frequency characteristic on distortion discernibility.

Genzel', G.S. Study of Crosstalk Interference Audibility 98

The author studies audio perception of interference against the background of basic broadcast programs. The testing channel designed for that purpose permits mixing the simulated interference with basic program signals at various crosstalk levels. The experimental channel was designed by Engineers V.N. Barburkin, L.L. Grigorovitch, Ye.T. Plotkin, and G.S. Pol'ferova of the Department of Broadcasting and Acoustics of Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute of Communications. The results of the

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POSTNIKOVA, O.A.

Stereophonic broadcasting. Elektrosviaz' 19 no.1:61-66 Ja '65.  
(MIRA 18:4)

POSTNIKOVA, O.K.

Precancerous stages in the cervix uteri in pregnancy. Ped.,  
akush. i gin. 22 no.5:38-39 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

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Pavlenko) Khar'kovskogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii  
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S/137/62/000/006/057/163  
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Bibikova, V. I., Postnikova, S. V., Oleynikova, K. V.

TITLE: Methods of production of high-purity rhenium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 18, abstract 6G141  
(In collection: "Reni", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 75 - 80)

TEXT: To purify metallic Re from Pb, Sn and other admixtures it is suggested to carry out a vacuum heating of pressed powder at a residual pressure of  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  mm Hg, 2,500°C and at a 2 hours' heating. The purity of produced Re was 99.988% (Pb, Sn, Cd, Bi and Sb content was  $< 0.0001\%$  each). To reduce K and Cd content experiments on producing metallic Re from ammonium perrhenate were made. In this case powder Re contained 0.02% K and 0.009% Cd. The output of metallic Re was 96.4%. The losses of Re when heating up to 2,500°C reached 5.9%.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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SOV/136-58-11-9/21

AUTHORS: Zelikman, A.N.; Bibikova, V.I.; Petrov, V.M.,  
Postnikova, S.V., Abashin, G.I.; Pritulo, V.F. and  
Nikitina, L.N.

TITLE: Study of the Behaviour and Recovery of Rhenium in the  
Roasting of Molybdenite Concentrates in a Fluidized-Red  
Roaster (Izucheniye povedeniya i ulavlivaniya reniya  
pri obzhige molibdenitovykh kontsentrator v pechi  
kipyashchego sloya)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1956, Nr 11: pp 47-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rhenium concentration in some molybdenite  
concentrates from ores of mainly copper-molybdenum  
deposits reaches 0.02 - 0.10% and these are one of the  
principle sources of the element. In 1956 a rare-  
metals works adopted fluidised roasting; the composition  
of a batch of concentrate being 49.35% Mo, 35.42% S  
(total), 0.73% Ca, 2.98% Fe, 6.95% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.58% Cu,  
0.12% W, 0.025% Re, 0.653% Se, trace of Te, 4.0% H<sub>2</sub>O;  
2.2% flotation reagents. The plant has a rotary kiln  
and a fluidised roaster discharging into a common  
electrostatic precipitator. Analysis of samples  
(table 1) shows a 94.8-% distillation of rhenium in

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